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(54) Title of Device: Rotary Compressor

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Specification

1. Title of Device

Rotary Compressor

- 2. Utility Model Registration Claim
- 1. A rotary compressor for compressing coolant gas by the turning of a rotor, comprising an intake port and a discharge port, wherein:

the opening and closing of an on-off valve for interrupting or continuing the flow of coolant gas, interposed in an intake passage communicating to the intake port, is controlled in response to the turning speed of the compressor to control the volume of coolant gas intake.

- 2. The rotary compressor according to claim 1, wherein the control of the opening and closing of the on-off valve is synchronized with the turning of the compressor.
- 3. The rotary compressor according to claim 1, wherein the control of the opening and closing of the on-off valve is [implemented] by duty control.
- 3. Detailed Description of the Device
- A. Object of the Device
- (1) Field of Industrial Utilization

This device relates to a rotary compressor, and more particularly to a rotary compressor used in compressor applications in vehicles wherewith the volume of the intake gas is controlled to vary the capacity.

(2) Prior Art

In conventional compressors, in order to control the intake gas volume, the intake port from the intake passageway is branched at two positions, and the intake volume of the coolant

gas is regulated by interrupting or continuing the flow of the coolant gas flowing into the intake port by opening and closing an on-off valve interposed at one intake port.

However, the capacity changes vary rapidly because the control is simply done by switching the intake port between the two positions, for which reason it is not possible to implement the accurate compressor capacity control demanded for air conditioning inside a vehicle cabin.

(3) Problems the Device Would Resolve

One object of the present model, therefore, is to obtain a compressor capable of achieving accurate vehicle cabin air conditioning by accurately controlling the volume of intake gas inflow to control [compressor] capacity.

B. Configuration and Operation of the Device

(1) Means for Resolving Problems

Based on this model, in a rotary compressor for compressing coolant gas by the turning of a rotor, comprising an intake port and a discharge port, the opening and closing of an on-off valve for interrupting or continuing the flow of coolant gas, interposed in an intake passage communicating to the intake port, is controlled in response to the turning speed of the compressor to control the volume of coolant gas intake.

(2) Operation

In conjunction with the turning of the compressor, intake volumes of the coolant gas from the intake passageway matching the turning speed of the compressor are suitably regulated by the on-off valve, and supplied to the intake port.

(3) Embodiments

An embodiment of the present model is now described with reference to the drawings.

Flg. 1 is a diagram of a coolant compressor unit for use in vehicles wherein the present model has been applied.

This compressor unit comprises a compressor 1, an on-off valve 2 deployed in that compressor 1, and a controller 3 for controlling the opening and closing of that on-off valve 2. The compressor 1 is a so-called vane-type turning compressor that comprises a rotor 6 having a plurality of vanes 5 about its outer circumference, and a housing 7 wherein that rotor 6 is accommodated.

The rotor 6 has a main rotor body 9 supported so that it can be freely turned by a turning shaft 8. In the outer circumference of this main rotor body 9 is formed a plurality of vane channels 10 into which the vanes 5 loosely fit. The turning shaft 8 is connected to the output shaft of the vehicle engine through an electromagnetic clutch (not shown in the drawings).

The housing 7 comprises a main housing body 11, an upper housing 12 attached to the upper part of the main housing body 11, and a side housing (not shown) attached to the side of the main housing body 11, and is assembled so as to be tightly sealed. The side housing, moreover, is attached to the back side and front side of the main housing body 11 in the plane of the paper in Fig. 1.

Inside the main housing body 11, a cylinder chamber 14 is demarcated by the side housing. In the inner circumferential wall surface 15 of the cylinder chamber 14, an intake port 17 is opened on the starting end side, along the direction of turning 16 of the rotor 6, and a discharge port 18 is opened on the terminal end side. Also, a throat channel 17a for the intake port 17 is cut out so as to extend along the direction of turning 16 of the rotor 6.

In the upper housing 12 are formed an intermediate intake chamber 21 and an intake passageway 20 communicating with the intake port 17. The intermediate intake chamber 21, which is comprised in the intake passageway 20, secures space for mounting the on-off valve 2. A cylindrical valve seat unit 22 is mounted so as protrude on the intermediate intake chamber 21 side from the intake port 17 of the main housing body 11.

In the compressor 12 are respectively formed a discharge chamber 25 and a discharge passageway 26 communicating with the discharge port 18. A check valve 27 is deployed at the open end of the discharge port 18 leading to the discharge chamber 25. This check valve 27 comprises a reed valve 27a that covers the open end of the discharge port 18, and a regulating plate 27b for regulating the amount of flexure in the reed valve 27a, configured so as to permit the flow of coolant gas from the discharge port 18 to the discharge chamber 25 and the discharge passageway 26.

The on-off valve 2 is installed near the intermediate intake chamber 21 of the upper housing 12.

This on-off valve 2, which is a solenoid valve that performs a so-called on-off action wherein it is either completely closed or completely open, comprises a solenoid 30, a movable core 31 that is magnetically pulled by the electromagnetic energizing of that solenoid 30, a valve element 32 that moves integrally with that movable core 31, and a coil spring 33 that energizes that valve element 32 in the closed condition. The valve element 32 is deployed so as to come [down] against the valve seat of the valve seat unit 22. The on-off valve 2, moreover, as appropriate or necessary, may be provided with means (such as a bellows, for example) for preventing an undesirable resistance from acting on the magnetic pulling force due to a difference in the forward and backward pressure of the coolant gas between the intake passageway 20 and intermediate intake chamber 21, on the one hand, and the intake port 17, on

the other, or with means (such as a communicating hole formed in the valve element 32 that communicates with the interior of the bellows) for facilitating the opening and closing of the valve element 32.

With this on-off valve 2, completely closed or completely open on-off control is performed by the electromagnetic energizing of the solenoid 30 by the controller 3.

The controller 3 comprises a processor 35 having a plurality of memories, and a drive circuit 36 for driving the on-off valve 2 so as to open or close in response to signals from that processor 35.

To the processor 35, the turning speed Nc of the compressor is input, and the on-off valve 2 is synchronously controlled via the drive circuit 36.

In a coolant compressor unit for vehicles configured as described in the forging, the cylinder chamber 14 is divided by the vane 5 into a plurality of capacity chambers. Specifically, it is divided into an intake chamber 14a where the intake port 17 opens, a high compression chamber 14c positioned near the discharge port 18, and a compression chamber 14b positioned between the intake chamber 14a and the high compression chamber 14c. Describing this in even greater detail, in the capacity chambers 14a to 14c, the capacity changes gradually from increasing to decreasing in conjunction with the turning of the eccentric rotor 6, with the high compression chamber 14c attaining higher compression than the compression chamber 14b. Thereby, this compressor 1 exhibits a pump action of suction and compression on the coolant gas.

Accordingly, the controlling of the opening and closing of the on-off valve 2 is done by the controller 3 based on the turning speed Nc of the compressor 1. That is, the controller 3 synchronously controls the turning of the compressor 1 and the opening and closing of the on-off valve 2. In Fig. 2 is represented the timing of that synchronous control. This diagrams a

synchronous operation wherein the on-off valve 2 is opened and closed three times (that is, at every 120° phase) while the compressor rotor turns one time.

Fig. 2(a) diagrams the relationship between the compressor's period of revolution t(a) in the low turning speed range of the compressor 1 and the time the on-off valve 2 is open or closed, with the closing of the on-off valve 2 established at a certain short time T, and the open-valve ratio made large. As a consequence, at low speeds, the coolant gas is adequately supplied to the intake port 17.

Fig. 2(b) diagrams the open and closed states of the on-off valve 2 when the compressor 1 has reached a medium turning speed range. The valve-closed time is established at a certain value T, and the period of revolution t(b) becomes short, wherefore the open-valve ratio is reduced to be lower than in the low turning speed range. As a consequence, the coolant gas intake volume to the intake port 17 is reduced.

Fig. 2(c) diagrams the open and closed states of the on-off valve 2 when the compressor 1 has reached a high turning speed range. The period of revolution t(c) approaches the valve-closed time 3T, and the degree of opening of the on-off valve 2 is even further constricted.

Thus, as based on the compressor unit in this embodiment, the coolant gas intake volume is regulated so as to match the turning of the compressor.

The timing of the synchronous control is not limited to a 120° phase, moreover, and may be more finely divided to 60° or 30°. The phase angle is also modified suitably depending on the number of vanes 5.

It is also possible to adopt synchronous control wherein the closed-valve time is made variable according to the turning speed, and not according to a certain valve-closed time T as noted above.

More specifically, as diagrammed in Fig. 3, using a sawtooth wave voltage V having a 120° phase period that synchronizes with the turning of the compressor 1 and a detection voltage V(Nc) which crosses it, [the valve] is opened in the region above the sawtooth wave, and closed everywhere else. The detection voltage V(Nc) is varied inversely proportionally with the turning speed. When this is done, the on-off valve 2 can be completely opened during low speed turning, opened only slightly during high speed turning, and the degree of opening of the on-off valve 2 controlled proportionally therebetween.

By duty-controlling the opening and closing of the on-off valve 2, without synchronizing that with the speed of the compressor, another embodiment of this model is configured.

In this embodiment, for the on-off valve 2, a so-called frequency solenoid valve is used wherewith on-off control is effected with [the valve] either completely closed or completely open, due to the electric power energizing of the solenoid 30 by the controller 3.

To the processor 35 of the controller 3, the turning speed Nc of the compressor and other suitable or necessary conditions are input, and the on-off valve 2 is duty-controlled via the drive circuit 36.

The compressor turning speed Nc is detected by an electromagnetic pickup-type turning speed detector, for example, that is linked to the turning shaft 8 of the compressor 1, and input as a digital signal to the processor 35. A standard control duty is determined by this compressor turning speed Nc. More specifically, in the memory of the processor 35, basic control values corresponding to the turning speeds Nc of the compressor are stored beforehand in the form of a data table. Table lookups are performed in response to detector signals, and corresponding control values are read out.

In order to suitably compensate this standard control duty, the temperature inside the vehicle cabin Tr, for example, is input, as a compensation item. The duty ratio is compensated

by this compensation item, and the degree of opening (valve-open time) of the on-off valve 2 is regulated.

This compressor unit operates as described below.

When the compressor 1 is turning at low speed, the controller 3 instructs that the duty ratio (non-powered/powered) of the on-off valve 2 be large, the valve-open time is lengthened, and the intake flow volume is made maximum. As the turning of the compressor 1 becomes faster, the duty ratio is decreased, the valve-open time becomes shorter, and the intake flow volume is constricted.

In the process described above, the valve-open time for the on-off valve 2, that is, the duty ratio, is compensated in response to the engine operating conditions and environmental conditions inside and outside the vehicle. More specifically, when the compression capacity of the compressor 1 is increased or decreased according to the difference in the vehicle cabin temperature Tr and a set temperature Ts, the valve-open time for the on-off valve 2 is compensated by that difference. When the vehicle is accelerating, moreover, the valve-open time of the on-off valve 2 is constricted in order to lighten the load on the compressor 1 and in turn lighten the load on the engine.

Thus, as based on this embodiment, the duty ratio can be freely set, wherefore a wide range of control for the air conditioning inside the vehicle is made possible.

C. Advantages of the Device

Based on this model, a configuration is adopted wherewith, in a rotary compressor for compressing coolant gas by the turning of a rotor, comprising an intake port and a discharge port, the opening and closing of an on-off valve for interrupting or continuing the flow of coolant gas, interposed in an intake passage communicating to the intake port, is controlled in response to the

turning speed of the compressor to control the volume of coolant gas intake. Therefore, coolant gas supply responsive to the turning speed of the compressor is realized, the load during low speed turning of the compressor is reduced, efficient compression can be done, and accurate capacity control can be effected for air conditioning in vehicle cabins.

4. Brief Description of the Drawings

The drawings represent an embodiment of the rotary compressor of this model. Fig. 1 is a partially cut-away vertical section of one embodiment thereof. Fig. 2 is a diagram indicating the valve-open characteristics in a synchronous control scheme therefor.

1 ··· compressor, 2 ··· on-off valve, 3 ··· controller, 6 ··· rotor, 17 ··· intake port, 18 ··· discharge port, 20 ··· intake passageway

Fig. 1 [no internal Japanese captions]

Fig. 2

- (a) Open T Open T Open T Closed Closed Closed
- (b) Open Closed Open Closed
- (c) TTT Open Closed

Fig. 3 Voltage Low speed High Speed

Variable region

Open Closed Open Closed

Phase angle

Amendment

May 28, 1987

[To] Mr. Akio Kuroda, Director General of Patent Office

- Case Designation
 1987 Utility Model Registration Application No. 29783
- 2. Title of Device Rotary Compressor
- Amending Party
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- 5. Date of Order to Amend May 19, 1987 (date sent)
- 6. Subject of Amendment "Brief Description of the Drawings" in Specification

[Date stamp:] Patent Office, 5/29/87, [illegible] Formal Examination [Seal:] Murano

7. Content of Amendment

The language of the specification, from line 14 to line 16, page 12, is amended to read as follows.

Text

The drawings represent an embodiment of the rotary compressor of this model. Fig. 1 is a partially cut-away vertical section of one embodiment thereof. Fig. 2 and Fig. 3 are diagrams indicating the valve-open characteristics in a synchronous control scheme therefor.

End

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8考室の名称 回転式圧縮機

> 多実 顧 昭62-29783

登出 顧 昭62(1987)2月28日

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明 細 暬

- お実の名称
 回転式圧縮機
- 2. 実用新案登録請求の範囲
- 1) 吸入ポートと吐出ポートとを備え、ロータの 回転により冷媒ガスを圧縮する回転式圧縮機にお いて、

吸入ポートに導通する吸入通路に介装され冷媒 ガスの流通を断続する閉閉弁の閉閉を、圧縮機の 回転数に応じて制御して冷媒ガスの吸入量を制御 する、

ことを特徴とする回転式圧縮機。

- 2) 開閉弁の開閉制御は圧縮機の回転に同期させてなる実用新案登録請求の範囲第1項に記載の回転式圧縮機。
- 3) 開閉弁の開閉制御はデューティ制御による実用新案登録請求の範囲第1項に記載の回転式圧縮機。
- 3. 考案の詳細な説明
- A. 考案の目的



(1) 産業上の利用分野

この考案は回転式圧縮機に関し、更に詳しくは、 吸入ガス量を制御して容量を可変とした車輌用圧 縮機に使用される回転式圧縮機に関する。

(2) 従来の技術

従来の圧縮機において、吸入ガス量を制御するため、吸入通路から吸入ポートを2位置に分岐させ、一方の吸入ポートに介装した開閉弁の開閉によりこの吸入ポートに流入する冷媒ガスの流通を断続させて冷媒ガスの吸入量を調整することは行われている。

しかし、単純な 2 位置の吸入ポートの切換えによる制御であるため容量が急変化し、このため車 室内空調に要請される圧縮機の精確な容量制御を 行うことができない。

(3) 考案が解決しようとする問題点

本考案はこのため、吸入ガスの流入量を格確に制御して容量制御を行うことにより、精確な事室内空調を達成することのできる圧縮機を得ることを目的とする。



B. 考案の構成及び作用

(1) 問題点を解決するための手段

本考案によれば、吸入ボートと吐出ボートとを 備え、ロータの回転により冷媒ガスを圧縮する回 転式圧縮機において、吸入ボートに導通する吸入 通路に介斐され冷媒ガスの統通を断続する開閉弁 の開閉を、圧縮機の回転数に応じて制御して冷媒 ガスの吸入量を制御する。

(2) 作用

圧縮機の回転に伴い、圧縮機の回転数に見合った吸入通路からの冷媒ガスの吸入量が開閉弁により適宜調整され、吸入ポートへ供給される。

(3) 実施例

以下、図面によって本考案の実施例を説明する。 第1図は本考案が適用される車輌用冷媒圧縮機 装置を示す。

この圧縮機装置は、圧縮機1と、この圧縮機1 に設けられた閉閉弁2と、この閉閉弁2を閉閉制 御するための制御装置3とを含む。 圧縮機1は、いわゆるベーン式回転圧縮機であって、外周に複



数のペーン 5 を有するロータ 8 と、そのロータ 6 が収納されるハウジング 7 とを含む。

ロータ 6 は回転軸 8 によって回転自在に軸支されたロータ本体 9 を有し、そのロータ本体 9 の外周には前記ペーン 5 が遊嵌されている複数のペーン満1 0 が形成される。なお回転軸 8 は、図示しない電磁クラッチを介して車輌エンジンの出力軸に進結される。

ハウジングでは、ハウジング本体11と、ハウジング本体11の上部に取り付けられた上部ハウジング12と、ハウジング本体11の側部に取り付けられた側部ハウジング(図示せず)とを含み、気密に組み立てられる。なお、側部ハウジングは、第1図の低面においてハウジング本体11の背面

ハウジング本体 1 1内には、側部ハウジングとによってシリンダ室 1 4 が画成される。シリンダ室 1 4 の内周壁面 1 5 には、ローダ 8 の回転方向 1 6 に沿う始端側に吸入ポート 1 7 が、終端側に吐出ポート 1 8 がそれぞれ開口される。なお、吸



入ポート17のスロート講17aがロータ6の回転方向16に沿って延びるよう凹設される。

上部ハウジング12には吸入ポート17に連過する吸入通路20並びに吸入中間室21が形成される。吸入中間室21は吸入通路20に含まれ、開閉弁2を装着するための空間を確保する。円筒状の弁座金具22がハウジング本体11の吸入ポート17からこの吸入室21側に突出して装着される。

上部ハウジング12には吐出ポート18に建通する吐出室25並びに吐出通路26がそれを附定される。吐出ポート18の吐出室25への脚口なったは逆止弁27が配される。この逆止弁27は吐出ポート18の開口端部を覆うリード弁27と、そのリード弁27とのたわみ量を規制する規制板27bとを含み、吐出ポート18から吐出室25及び吐出通路26への冷媒ガスの流通を許容するように構成される。

関閉弁2は上部ハウジング12の吸入中間室2 1に臨んで設置される。



この開閉弁2は、制御装置3によるソレノイド 30の電力付勢によって、全閉または全閉のオン ノオフ制御が行われる。

制御装置3は複数のメモリを有する処理装置35と、その処理装置35からの信号に応じて開閉弁2を開閉駆動するための駆動回路36とを含む。



処理装置 3 5 には圧縮機の回転数 N c が入力され、駆動回路 3 6 を介して開閉弁 2 を同期制御する。

しかして、開閉弁2の開閉制御は、圧縮機1の 回転数Ncに基づいて制御装置3によって行われる。すなわち、制御装置3.は圧縮機1の回転と開閉弁2の開閉とを同期制御する。

第2図はこの問期制御のタイミングを示す。こ



れによれば、開閉弁2の関閉は圧縮機のロータが 1回転する間に3回(すなわち120°位相毎に) 行われる同期運転を示す。

図の(a) は圧縮機1の低速回転域における圧縮 機の回転周期t(a)と開閉弁2の開閉時間との関係 を示し、開閉弁2の閉弁は一定の短時間Tにされ、 開介比が大きくとられる。これにより、低速時に おいて、冷媒ガスは吸入ポート17へ十分に供給 される。

図の(b) は圧縮機 1 が中速回転域に達したときの別別弁 2 の別別状態を示し、閉弁時間は一定値 Tを採りかつ回転周期 t(b)は短かくなるので、関 弁比は低速回転域よりも低減される。これにより、 吸入ポート 1 7 への冷媒ガスの吸入量が減少する。

図の(c) は圧縮機 1 が高速回転域に達したときの開閉弁 2 の開閉状態を示し、圧縮機 1 の回転周期 t(c)が閉弁時間 3 Tに近づき、閉閉弁 2 の開度は更に大きく絞られる。

このようにして、この実施例の圧縮機装置によれば圧縮機の回転に見合って冷媒ガスの吸入量が



調整される.

なお、同期制御のダイミングは120°位相に 殴らず、更に細区分されて60°,30°とされ てもよい。また、ベーン5の枚数により位相角度 は適宜変更される。

上記のように一定の閉弁時間Tによらず、回転速度により閉弁時間を可変とする同期制御を採ることもできる。

すなわち、第3回に示すように、圧縮機1の回転と同期する120°位相の周期をもつのこぎり被電圧V(Nc)とを用いて変を上回る領域で開としたを用いる明とする。検出電圧V(Nc)を回転を回転を開けることができる。
は明明弁2の間を比例的に開閉弁2の開き、この間を比例的に開閉弁2の開きを割けることができる。

期閉弁2の開閉を圧縮機の回転数に同期させず にデューティ制御させることは、この考案の他の 実施例を構成する。



この実施例において、開閉弁2は制御装置3によるソレノイド30の電力付勢によって全閉または全隅のオン/オフ制御が行われるいわゆるフリークエンシ型の電磁弁が使用される。

制御装置3の処理装置35には圧縮機の回転数 Nc及びその他の適宜必要条件が入力され、駆動 回路36を介して開閉弁2をデューティ制御する。

圧縮機の回転数 N c は、例えば圧縮機 1 の回転 報 8 に 選動する電磁 ピックアップ式の回転数 機 間 で検 出され、ディジタル信号として処理 装置 3 5 に入力される。この圧縮機の回転数 N c に 対 で かって が 決 が 保 が で が で な が な に 対 な が な で が が な が な で が な が な で が が な で が が で に 対 を で か が で に 対 値 を 予 め デ ー ダ で に な か と し て 記 憶 さ せ て お き 、 検 出 器 の 信 号 に 応 値 を 記 か コ ル ック アップ を 行って 該 当 す る 制 御 値 を 読 み 出 す。

この基準コントロールデューティを適宜補正するため、補正項として、例えば車室内温度T r が 入力される。この補正項によりデューティ比が補



正され、開閉弁2の開度(開弁時間)の調整がなされる。

この圧縮機装置は以下のように作動する。

圧縮機1の回転が低速のときには、制御装置3 は開閉弁2のデューティ比(非通電/通電)を大に指示し、開弁時間を長くし、吸入流量を全開とする。圧縮機1の回転が高速になるに従い、デューティ比が減少し、開弁時間が短かくなり、吸入流量を絞る。

上述の過程において、機関の運転条件、車室内外の環境条件等に応じて開閉弁2の開弁時間車立なわる。すなわちではが補正される。すなわな正路機工の差に応じてに縮機工の開弁時間が補正される。また、車輌が加速状態、にあるとき、圧縮機工の負荷を軽減しいの負担を軽減するため、開閉弁2の開弁時間は絞られる。

このようにして、この実施例によればデューティ比の設定が自由にできるので、車内空間のため



の幅広い制御が可能となる。

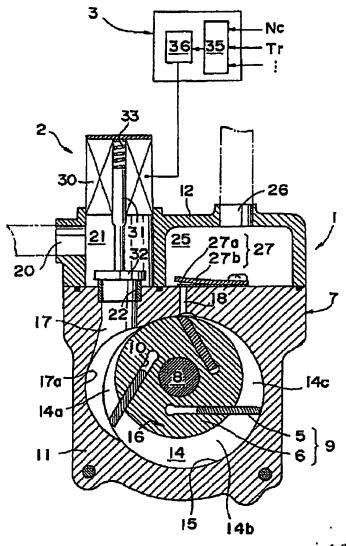
C. 考案の効果

4. 図面の簡単な説明

図面は本考案の回転式圧縮機の実施例を示し、 第1図はその一実施例の一部展開機断面図、第2 図はその回期制御方式の開弁特性を示す図である。

1 … 圧縮機、 2 … 期閉弁、 3 … 制御装置、 6 … ロータ、 1 7 … 吸入ポート、 1 8 … 吐山ポート、 2 0 … 吸入通路

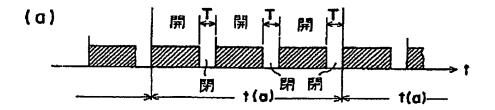
第 | 図

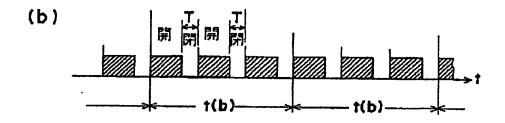


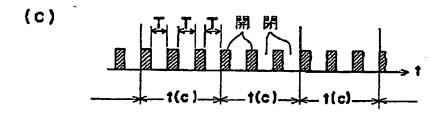
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代理人 乔理上池 田 仁 士

第 2 図



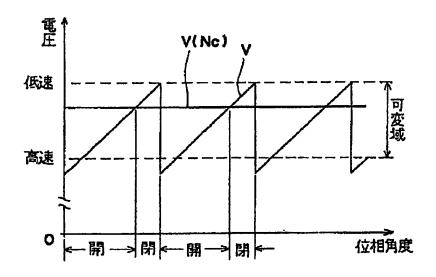




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代理人 弁理士 池 田 仁 士

第3図



1.269 集開 63-13849 0 代理人 并理士 池 田 仁 士

手統補正書

昭和62年5月28日

特許庁長官 黑 田 閉 雄 殿

- 1. 事件の表示
 - 昭和62年実用新室登録願第29783号
- 2. 考案の名称

回転式圧縮機

3. 補正をする者

事件との関係 実用新案登録出顧人 東京都港区南青山二丁目1番1号

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- 的证据
- 5. 補正命令の日付 昭和82年5月19日(発送日)
- 6. 補正の対象 明細書の「図面の簡単な説明」の欄

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7. 補正の内容

明細寄第12頁の第14行目から第16行目までの 記載を下記の通り補正する。

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図面は本考案の回転式圧組機の実施例を示し、 第1図はその一実施例の一部展開縦断面図、第2 図及び第3図はその同期制御方式の開弁特性を示 す図である。

以上

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